

His friend Mr. George Kremer, in his letter to the editor of the Columbian Observer, bearing date the 25th January, has, according to my recollection of the public prints, a claim to the merit of being the first, or among the first, to announce to the public my intended vote. That letter was first published at Philadelphia and returned in the Columbian Observer to Washington City on the 31st Jan: How long before its date that letter was written for Mr. Kremer, it does not appear.—Whether there be any connexion, between the communication made by the distinguished member of Congress, and that letter, perhaps Gen. Jackson can explain.

At the end of more than two years after a corrupt overture is made to Gen. Jackson, he now for the first time, openly proclaims it. It is true, as I have ascertained since the publication of Mr. Beverley's Fayetteville letter, the General has been for a long time secretly circulating the charge. Immediately on the appearance at Washington of that letter in the public prints, the Editor of the Telegraph asserted, in his paper, that Gen. Jackson had communicated the overture to him about the period of the election, not as he now states, but according to Mr. Beverley's version of the tale. Since I left Washington on the 10th of last month, I have understood that Gen. Jackson has made a similar communication to several other persons, at different and distant points. Why has the overture been thus clandestinely circulated? Was it that through the medium of the Telegraph, the leading paper supporting the interest of General Jackson, and through his other depositories, the belief of the charge should be daily and gradually infused into the public mind, and thus contribute to the support of his cause? The zeal and industry with which it has been propagated, the daily columns of certain newspapers can testify. Finding the public still unconvinced, has the General found it to be necessary to come out in proper person, through the thin veil of Mr. C. Beverley's agency?

When the alleged overture was

George Kremer & Co. had a short time before, meanly shrunk from appearing before the committee of the House of Representatives, to make good their charges, I requested a Senator of the United States, when my nomination should be taken up, to ask of the Senate the appointment of a committee of inquiry, unless it should appear to him to be altogether unnecessary. One of our Senators was compelled by the urgency of his private business to leave Washington before my nomination was proposed; and as I had but little confidence in the fidelity and professed friendship of the other, I was constrained to present my application to a Senator from another State. I was afterwards informed, that when it was acted upon, Gen. Jackson and every other Senator present was silent as to the imputations now made, no one presuming to question my honor or integrity — How can Gen. Jackson justify to his conscience or to his country this palpable breach of his public duty? It is in vain to say that he gave a silent negative vote. He was in possession of information which, if true, must have occasioned the rejection of my nomination. It does not appear that any other Senator possessed the same information. Investigation was alike due to the purity of the National Councils, to me, and, as an act of strict justice to all the parties implicated. It is impossible for him to escape from the dilemma that he has been faithless, as a Senator of the U. S., or has lent him

When the alleged overtire was made, the election remained undecided. Why did not Gen. Jackson then hold up to universal scorn and indignation the infamous hearer of the proposal, and those who dared to insult his honor, and tamper with his integrity? If he had, at that time, denounced all the infamous parties concerned, demanded an inquiry in the House of Representatives, and established by satisfactory proof, the truth of his accusation, there might, and probably would have been a different result to the election. Why, when at my instance, a Committee was on the 5th day of February, 1825. (only four days before the election,) appointed to investigate the charges of Mr. Kremet, did not Gen. Jackson present himself and establish their truth? Why, on the 7th of that month, two days before the election, when the Committee reported that Mr. Kremet declined to come forward, and that "if they knew of any reason for such investigation, they would have asked to be clothed with the proper power, but not having themselves any such knowledge, they have felt it to be their duty only to lay before the House the communication which they have received;" why did not Gen. Jackson

authoriz^e a motion to recommit the report, and manfully come forward with all his information? The Congress of the Nation is in session. An important election has devolved on it. All eyes are turned towards Washington. The result is awaited with intense anxiety and breathless expectation. A corrupt proposition, affecting the election, is made to one of the candidates. He receives it, is advised to accept it, deliberates, decides upon it. A Committee is in session to investigate the very charge. The candidate, notwithstanding, remains profoundly silent, and, after the lapse of more than two years, when the period of another election is rapidly approaching, in which he is the only competitor for the office, for the first time announces it to the American public! They must have more than an ordinary share of credulity who do not believe that Gen Jackson labours under some extraordinary delusion.

issue of which was brought about, according to Gen. Jackson, by the basest of means, he was unwilling to accept the honors of a public dinner, lest it should imply even an exception against the result of the election.

Gen. Jackson professes in his letter of the 6th of June—I quote again his words, “to have always intended, should Mr. Clay come out over his own signature and deny having any knowledge of the communication made by his friends to my friends and to me, that I would give him the name of the gentleman through whom that communication came.” He pretends never to have seen the Fayetteville letter; and yet the pretext of a denial un^{der} my signature is precisely that which had been urged by the principal editors who sustain his cause. If this be an unconcerted, it is nevertheless a most wonderful coincidence. The General never communicated to me his professed intention, but left me in entire ignorance of his

It is possible that he may urge, by way of excuse, for what must be deemed his culpable concealment of meditated corruption, that he did not like to volunteer as a witness before the committee, or to transmit to it the name of his friend, the distinguished member of the House of Representatives, although it is not very easy to discern any just reason for his volunteering now, which would not have applied with more force at that time. But what apology can be made for his failure to discharge his sacred duty as an American Senator? More than two months after the all-geat overture, my nomination to the office which I now hold, was made in but left me in entire ignorance of his generous purpose; like the overture itself it was profoundly concealed from me. There was an authorized denial from me, which went the circle of the public prints immediately after the arrival at Washington of the Fayetteville letter. In that denial my words are given. They were contained in a letter dated at Washington City on the 18th day of April last, and are correctly stated to have been "that the statement that His (my) friends had made such a proposition as the letter describes to the friends of Gen. Jackson was, as far as he knew or believed, utterly destitute of foundation; that he was unwilling to believe that General

the Senate of the United States, of which Gen. Jackson was then a sworn member. On that nomination, he had to deliberate and act in the most solemn manner. If I were privy to a corrupt proposal to Gen. Jackson, touching the recent election ; if I had entered into a corrupt bargain with Mr. Adams to secure his elevation, I was unworthy the office to which I was nominated ; and it was the duty of Gen. Jackson, if he really possessed the information which he now puts forward, to have moved the Senate to appoint a committee of inquiry, and by establishing my guilt, to have preserved the National Councils from an abominable contamination. As the conspiracy of George Kremer & Co. had a short time before, meanly shrunk from appearing before the committee of the House of Representatives, to make good their charges, I requested a Senator of the United States, when my nomination should be taken up, to ask of the Senate the appointment of a committee of inquiry, unless it should appear to him to be altogether unnecessary. One of our Senators was compelled by the urgency of his private business to leave Washington before my nomination was proposed of ; and as I had but little confidence in the fidelity and professed friendship of the other, I was constrain-

Jackson had made any such statement, but that no matter with whom it had originated, he was fully persuaded it was a gross fabrication, of the same calumnious character with the Kremer story, put forth for the double purpose of injuring his public character, and propping the cause of Gen. Jackson ; and that for himself and for his friends he defied the substantiation of the charge before any fair tribunal whatever." Such were my own words transmitted in the form of a letter from a friend to a known person. Whereas the charge which they repelled was contained in a letter written by a person then unknown to some person also unknown. "Did I not deny the charge under my own signature in my Card, of the 31st January, 1825, published in the National Intelligencer ? Was not there a substantial denial of it in my letter to Judge Brooke, dated the 28th of the same month ? In my Circular to my Constituents ? In my Lewisburg Speech ? And may not I now add, in the whole tenor of my public life and conduct ? If Gen. Jackson had offered to furnish me the name of a member of Congress, who was capable of advising his acceptance of a base and corrupt proposition, ought I to have resorted to his infamous and discredited witness ?

ed to present my application to a Senator from another State. I was afterwards informed, that when it was acted upon, Gen. Jackson and every other Senator present was silent as to the imputations now made, no one presuming to question my honor or integrity — How can Gen. Jackson justify to his conscience or to his country this palpable breach of his public duty? It is in vain to say that he gave a silent negative vote. He was in possession of information which, if true, must have occasioned the rejection of my nomination. It does not appear that any other Senator possessed the same information. Investigation was alike due to the purity of the National Councils, to me, and, as an act of strict justice to all the parties implicated. It is im- It has been a thousand times asserted and repeated, that I violated instructions which I ought to have obeyed. I deny the charge, and I am happy to have this opportunity of denying it in the presence of my assembled Constituents. The General Assembly requested the Kentucky delegation to vote in a particular way. A majority of that delegation, including myself, voted in direct opposition to that request. The legislature did not intend to give an *imperative* instruction. The distinction between a request and an instruction was familiar to the legislature; and their rolls attest that the former is always addressed to the members of the House of Representatives, and the latter only to the Senators of the U States.

possible for him to escape from the dilemma that he has been faithless, as a Senator of the U. S., or has lent him self to the circulation of an atrocious calumny.

After the election, Gen. Jackson was among the first who eagerly pressed his congratulations upon his successful rival. If Mr. Adams had been guilty of the employment of impure means to effect his election, Gen. Jackson ought to have disdained to sully his own hands by touching those of his corrupt competitor.

On the 10th of February, 1825, the

But I did not rely exclusively on this recognized distinction. I dispute at once the right of the legislature to issue a mandatory instruction to the Representatives of the people. Such a right has no foundation in the Constitution, in the reason or nature of things, nor in the usage of the Kentucky Legislature. Its exercise would be a manifest usurpation. The General Assembly has the incontrovertible right to express its opinion and to proclaim its wishes on any political subject whatever; and to such an expression great deference and respect are

On the 10th of February, 1825, the very next day after the election, Gen. Jackson was invited to a public dinner at Washington, by some of his friends. He expressed to them his wish that he might be excused from accepting the invitation, because, alluding to the recent election, 'he said any evidence of kindness and regard, such as you propose, might, by many, be viewed as conveying with it EXCEPTION, murmur ing, and feelings of complaint, which I

ing and feelings of complaint, which I sincerely hope belong to none of my friends." More than one month after the corrupt proposal is pretended to have been received, and after, according to the insinuation of Gen. Jackson, a corrupt arrangement had been made between Mr. Adams and me—after the actual termination of an election, the issue of which was brought about, according to Gen. Jackson, by the basest of means, he was unwilling to accept the honors of a public dinner, lest it should imply even an exception against the result of the election.

Gen. Jackson professes in his letter

of any such power by the legislature, when he gave his vote in Aug 1824?

The only instruction which I received from a legitimate source, emanated from a respectable portion of my immediate constituents; and that directed me to exercise my own discretion, regardless of the will of the legislature. You subsequently ratified my vote by univocal demonstrations repeatedly given of your affectionate attachment & your unshaken confidence. You ratified it two years ago by the election of my personal and political friend (Judge CLARKE) to succeed me in the House of Representatives, who had himself

Gen. Jackson professes in his letter of the 6th of June—I quote again his words, "to have always intended, should Mr. Clay come out over his own signature and deny having any knowledge of the communication made by his friends to the House of Representatives, who had himself subscribed the only legitimate instruction which I received. You ratify it by the presence of this vas. and respectable assemblage.

the communication made by his friends to my friends and to me, that I would give him the name of the gentleman through whom that communication came." He pretends never to have seen the Fayetteville letter; and yet the pretext of a denial un' er my signature is precisely that which had been urged by the principal editors who sustain his cause. If this be an unconcerted, it is nevertheless a most wonderful coincidence. The General never communicated to me his professed intention, but left me in entire ignorance of his

I rejoice again and again, that the contest has at last assumed its present form. Heretofore, malignant whisperers and dark surmises have been clandestinely circulated, or openly or unblushingly uttered by irresponsible agents. They were borne upon the winds, and like them were invisible and intangible. No responsible man stood forward to sustain them, with his acknowledged authority. They have at last a local habitation and a name — General Jackson has now thrown off the mask and comes confessedly forth

but left me in entire ignorance of his generous purpose; like the overture itself it was profoundly concealed from me. There was an authorised denial from me, which went the circle of the public prints immediately after the arrival at Washington of the Fayetteville letter. In that denial my words are given. They were contained in a letter dated at Washington City on the 18th day of April last, and are correctly stated to have been "that the statement that Mrs (my) friends had made such a proposition as the letter de-

clared in and contained in my letter from behind his concealed batteries publicly to accuse and convict me. We stand confronted before the American people. Pronouncing the charges, as I again do, despitely of all foundation, and gross aspersions, whether clandestinely or openly issued from the halls of the Capitol, the sessions of the House of Representatives, or by press, by pen, or by tongue; and safely resting on my conscious integrity. I demand the witness, and await the event with fearless confidence."

The issue is fairly joined. The imputed "trace" does not comprehend a single fact, but the case is really of no consequence, and is accordingly

conversation, and an appeal made to me for its accuracy, I felt it to be due to Mr. Beverly, that nothing of fabrication should be imputed to him; and to myself, that what I had stated should be correctly understood. Accordingly, on the 6th of June, and in reply to his of the 15th of May, I addressed him a letter, of which the public are already possessed. How, and by what means, it found its way into the columns of a newspaper, Mr. Beverly has explained: he states to me that he gave it into the hands of Mr. Noah Zane, of Wheeling, Va. at his earnest request, for perusal, under a pledge of honor that it should be returned, and with no expectation that any copy of it was to be retained; that, on his applying for, and demanding the letter, it was refused to be restored, until two copies should be made. He proceeds to say—

"Mr. Zane, an old and most respectable gentleman, asked the loan of your letter as a favor; and, contrary to all custom and propriety in such cases, he, in conjunction with Mr. Clay and his friends, took copies of it, without my knowledge or privity in any way, and without asking my leave to do so. Soon as I understood that such was the use they were making of it, I demanded of Mr. Zane the letter, and remonstrated against the unprecedented course they were taking. He refused to restore it to me most peremptorily, until they had satisfied themselves by furnishing to Mr. Clay one copy, and reserving another for their own use."

The days of the Commonwealth numbered, when an opposite principle is established. I believed, and still believe, that now, when our institutions are in comparative infancy, is the time to establish the great principle, that military qualification alone is not a sufficient title to the Presidency. If we start right, we may run a long race of liberty, happiness and glory. If we stumble in setting out, we shall fall as others have fallen before us, and fall without even a claim to the regrets or sympathies of mankind.

I have never done Gen. Jackson

The original conversation referred to, and the above extract of a letter from Mr. Beverly at Wheeling, dated 25th May, are presented to show that I have not, as is charged, "placed myself in the attitude of a public accuser," and that whatever publicity has been given to this transaction, has arisen from no agency or procurement of mine; and that Mr. Clay, in fact, has himself held the matter up to public gaze. In doing this, he should have quoted what I had written accurately & fairly; for then, the text and his commentary would have suited together; at present, his contradiction is a something suggested by himself, and is not contained in my letter.

The statement contained in my letter to Mr. Beverly is this: That, in Jan. 1825, a number of Congressmen of high responsibility

I have never done Gen. Jackson, knowingly, any injustice. I have taken pleasure, on every proper occasion, to bestow on him merited praise for the glorious issue of the battle of New Orleans. No American citizen enjoyed higher satisfaction than I did with the event. I heard it for the first time on the Boulevards of Paris; and I eagerly perused the details of the action, with the anxious hope that I should find that the gallant militia of member of Congress of high respectability, visited me one morning and observed—"he had been informed by the friends of Mr. Clay, that the friends of Mr. Adams had made overtures to them, saying, if Mr. Clay and his friends would unite in aid of the election of Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay should be Secretary of State; that the friends of Mr. Adams were urging, as a reason to induce the friends of Mr. Clay to accede to this proposition, that, if I was elected President, Mr. Adams would be continued Secretary of State, (inuendo, there would be no room for Kentucky;) that the friends of Mr. Clay stated, the West did

should find that the gallant militia of my own State had avenged, on the banks of the Mississippi, the blood which they had so freely spilt on the disastrous field of R+ism. That hope was not then gratified; and although I had the mortification to read in the official statement, that they had gloriously fled, I was nevertheless thankful for the success of the arms of my country, and felt grateful to him who had most contributed to the ever-memorable victory. This truce is not now made for the purpose of conciliating the favor of mitigating the wrath of Gen. Jackson. He has erected an impassable barrier between us, and I would scorn to accept any favor at his hands. I thank my God that He has endowed me with a soul incapable of apprehensions from the anger of any being but himself.

the friends of Mr. Clay stated, the West did not want to separate from the West, and, if I would say, or permit any of my confidential friends to say, that, in case I was elected President, Mr. Adams should not be continued Secretary of State, by a complete union of Mr. Clay and his friends, they would put an end to the Presidential contest in one hour; and he was of opinion it was right to fight such intrigues with their own weapons."

This disclosure was made to me by Mr. JAMES BUCHANAN, a Member of Congress from Pennsylvania, a gentleman of the first respectability and intelligence. The evening before, he had communicated, substantially, the same proposition to Major Eaton, my colleague in the Senate, with a desire, warmly manifested, that he should communicate with me, and ascertain my views on the subject. This he declined doing, suggesting to Mr. Buchanan that he, as well as himself, could converse with me, and ascertain my opinion; though, from his knowledge of me, he thought he could well conjecture my answer—that I would enter into no engagements whatever. It was the morning succeeding this interview, after Major

I have, as your Representative, freely examined, and in my deliberate judgment, justly condemned the conduct of Gen. Jackson in some of our Indian wars. I believed, and yet believe him, to have trampled upon the Constitution of his country, and to have violated the principles of humanity —

I owe you, my friends and fellow citizens, many apologies for this long interruption of the festivities of the day. I hope that my desire to vindicate their honored object, and to satisfy you that he is not altogether unworthy of them, will be deemed sufficient.

LETTER FROM GEN. JACKSON

From the Nashville Republican, July 20.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A letter addressed by me to Mr. C. Peverly, of N. Y. has lately, without any consent, agency, or wish on my part, found its way into the newspapers, accompanied by a statement over the signature of H. Clay, respecting Mr. C. P. and myself, and any thing I have written, but that which he himself makes to say. It is not the interpretation given by him to my letter, but my own language and own statement, that I am called upon to defend, and I expect to vindicate.

Under all the circumstances appearing at that time, I did not rest the impression that Mr. Breckinridge approached me on the cautiously intitled proposition of some authorized person; and, therefore, in giving him my answer, did request him "to say to Mr. Clay and his friends," what that answer had been. Whether the communication was